

## STILL WITHOUT A PRESIDENT.

**Board of Health Takes  
No Action About  
Presiding Officer.**

## TUBERCULOSIS DISCUSSED.

**BILLS OF GOVERNMENT PHYSI-  
CIANS TURNED DOWN  
BY THE AUDITOR.**

**The Adulteration of Food—Morgue  
Laboratory and Dispensary  
—Tramway Stables  
Considered.**

The Board of Health met yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock and at once went into executive session, which lasted over half an hour.

When the president called the regular meeting to order there were present: Dr. C. H. Wood, Dr. N. B. Emerson, Dr. W. Smith, F. J. Lowrey, E. C. Wilson, and Attorney-General E. P. Dole, the new ex-officio member. The minutes of several meetings were read and approved with slight corrections. The most important of these related to whether physicians in the employ of the Territory could draw fees for the examination of lepers. The acting Minister of Interior had returned the bills, and the matter having been referred to the Auditor since the Territory was established, he had asked for a written statement as to his reasons for refusing the bills.

Executive Officer Garvin, who had come to Maui, had left several recommendations behind him, most of which were brought up in the meeting. His report on tuberculosis went over, as it was agreed among the board that the question of tuberculosis in schools would be very thoroughly gone over in the next meeting, which will be next Friday afternoon.

A section of the building regulations caused considerable discussion, and the section was referred to the Attorney-General to prepare. It developed that a miserable shack on Union street, near the junction of Garden and Adams lanes, was in conformity with the letter of the law; also, that the Executive Council had ordered the Interior Department not to pass permits until the street lines were established and all buildings built to front on the street must come up to the street line.

The regulations in regard to livery stables were so amended as to compel the tramways company to abate their nuisance on Beretania street.

A report from Dr. Garvin in relation to the adulteration of food was amended and passed. The doctor wanted to publish in the papers, but the board decided to try the plan outlined in the following resolution first to see how it would work:

"That all adulterations of food discovered by the Food Commissioner shall be published under the head of 'By Authority,' stating the quantity and manner of adulteration, the manufacturer's name or the source of supply."

If this does not produce the desired effect, prosecutions will follow and the names of the local dealers will be published. Dr. Wood stated that the reason they did not order the results published at the time the Food Commissioner was appointed was to give the merchants time to find out what articles were adulterated.

The monthly report of the Food Commissioner, E. C. Shofey, on milk inspected and the cases prosecuted, in the courts and routine business was read and adopted. The condition of the milk was generally good, except that which was used for milk shakes. Hop On had been fined \$50 by the Circuit Court for selling oleomargarine. The samples of butter tested this last month were all found genuine. He reported that there is no law in regard to the use of alum in baking powder, and he wished to bring the matter up before the board, so that some action could be taken.

Mr. L. C. Ables asked to be allowed to rebuild on the Pantheon Saloon premises. He made quite a speech, claiming that the Pantheon people would be put to great additional loss if they were compelled to wait for the completion of the sewerage system. He asked that they be allowed to use cesspools until the sewerage system was complete, which he claimed would be some months from now. President Wood replied that if he were allowed to build in violation of the regulation of the board there could be no discrimination, and the whole of Chinatown would be dug up again. He stated that it was not the question of the occupancy of the ground and building upon it so much as it was the danger which

would come from the digging up of the soil in the excavation of cesspools, and the burrowing of rats, which would be attracted to the place as soon as human beings returned. The rat is so susceptible to an animal that the danger of his burrowing in the soil of Chinatown before the bacilli had had full chance to become extinct was a real one, though it might appear to be theoretical. Plague had reappeared in places which had been free from it for a period of three months.

Mr. Ables said that he had understood that the four-months' regulation did not apply to anything but Chinatown. Mr. Smith owned up to being the source of that information, and said he so understood the resolution. Reference to its exact wording developed that it applied to all places where there had been plague and the buildings had been destroyed by fire. No such buildings can be occupied until the sewerage system is in operation, and no cesspools can be dug or old ones used on such property.

On motion of Mr. Smith, the matter was laid over until next week. Some of the members wanted to adjourn at this juncture, as it was about 5:30, but Dr. Wood said he had some matters which he wished particularly to bring before the board.

He then took up the matter of tuberculosis and said Dr. Day had some valuable information prepared for presentation to the board which he had obtained in New York. It was very important to get it before the board as soon as possible, for it was so large a subject that they could not act on it offhand, but would have to appoint a committee. He deemed it highly important that the question of tuberculosis in the Territory receive immediate attention at the hands of the Board of Health. The report was short, but the references to other documents would make it very lengthy, and he wanted the board to have time to consider it carefully when they took it up. It was finally left over until the Friday meeting.

The report of Dr. Garvin was taken, and a committee, consisting of Mr. Lowrey and Dr. Emerson, was appointed to get plans for the new morgue, dispensary, laboratory of the Food Commissioner and the laboratory of the bacteriologist, as well as offices for the Board of Health. There is something over \$400,000 available for three to the other building with no provision for the laboratories. The present accommodations of the dispensary and also the morgue are inconvenient and inadequate.

The board adjourned with a tacit understanding that they were to meet next Friday afternoon.

## THE SUCCESS OF RELIEF CAMP NO. 2.

**It Has Paid From the First—Num-  
ber of Chinamen Now  
Housed There.**

The Superintendent of Relief Camp No. 2, in conversation with a Republican reporter, states that the camp established during the late plague epidemic has been self-supporting from the first.

The camp is located on North Vineyard street and is thought to be the nucleus of a new Chinatown. At present there are 1,000 Chinamen in the camp. Single Chinamen are lodged for 50 cents a month and families for \$2.

"If we had double the accommodations," said the Superintendent, "I think we could fill them. From five to ten Chinamen, singly or in families, are turned away with the announcement that we have standing room only."

"When I first took charge the Chinamen had an orchestra. It played every night. For a time the thing went well, but finally the pieces came rapidly and were well drawn out. I put a stop to the nocturnal concerts. What is my opinion of Chinese orchestral music? Well, I guess I hadn't better give it to you. It wouldn't do for publication."

## AMUSEMENTS.

"The Girl from Paris" closed last night at the Orpheum after a most successful run. To-night the company will present Audran's three-act opera, "Olivette." This is a catchy bit, full of good music, with an interesting story. Sousa's "El Capitán" will be produced on Monday, and the people may look forward to a treat, as everything possible is being done to make this a great production. At the Saturday matinee for ladies and children the admission will be only 25 cents to all parts of the house.

The Oceanic Gas & Electric Co. will remove into their store in the Magoon Block on Merchant street on or about the 10th inst. Their plant and gas-elevating plant, the latter being done by the 15th inst. They will do all kinds of deposition work and guarantee the workmanship.

The Hotel street wall of the old McGrew premises has been partly demolished and some of the buildings have already been removed preparatory to opening the new street between Hotel and King streets.

Superintendent of Public Works Mc Candless will shortly undertake the Herculean task of reforming the sidewalks of Honolulu.

Herr Berger's band played on the Executive Building grounds yesterday afternoon.

## PREPARING FOR THE GREAT DAY.

**Meeting of the Fourth  
of July Committee  
Yesterday.**

## CONTEST AMONG YACHTS.

**INITIATORY WORK OF THE  
CELEBRATION PROGRESS-  
ING FAVORABLY.**

**Why the Officers and Crew of the  
French Cruiser Protet  
Will Not Par-  
ticipate.**

The General Committee of the Fourth of July celebration met yesterday afternoon at the Chamber of Commerce, G. W. Smith, chairman of the committee, presiding.

The meeting was for the purpose of receiving reports from the subcommittees of the celebration.

Mr. Smith brought up the matter of fireworks. He was not fully convinced whether it would be advisable to have fireworks on the evening of the Fourth or not.

Dr. M. E. Grossman thought it would be a good idea to appoint a committee to canvass the town and ascertain the amount of fireworks on hand among the dealers and what would be their probable cost.

A motion to this effect was made and carried, and the chair appointed G. W. R. King, George C. Stratemeyer, J. J. Kelly and B. H. Wright as a Committee on Fireworks.

W. R. Farrington of the Literary Committee reported that the committee hadn't held a meeting, but would do so at 4:30 in the afternoon. Members of the committee, however, had advanced several suggestions regarding the character of the literary exercises.

Dr. M. E. Grossman of the Committee on Sports reported that the committee had practically decided on a series of yacht races to be participated in by local clubs. Prizes should be offered—say \$50 for yachts of the first class, \$30 second class, \$20 third class and \$20 for the fourth class. These prizes would not only stimulate competition, but would help defray the expenses of the cruise. Yachts of the first class could cruise over a course off Rabbit Island and those of the other classes from Diamond Head to Pearl Harbor. The committee thought it ill-advised to have boat races. The Healan and Myrtles had no crews in training. The time intervening between now and the celebration was short, and to have contests between green crews would be uninteresting. The field sports would take place on the baseball grounds. The committee hadn't fully decided on their character.

In answer to a question, Dr. Grossman said the yacht races would start at 8:30 in the morning and the field sports at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

G. W. Smith said he desired to offer a suggestion. He didn't know to what committee it properly belonged. In view of the intimate and friendly relations existing between the French nation and the American colonies during the revolution, relations which have continued to this day, he thought it would be extremely becoming and proper for the committee to invite the officers and men of the French cruiser Protet to participate in the parade and exercises on the Fourth. The officers could be given seats on the platform during the literary exercises. In his judgment, the exercises of the day could be materially enhanced by having the French visitors participate in the celebration. He understood that the cruiser was on the eve of her departure. He believed the commander of the cruiser could be persuaded to postpone his departure till after the Fourth.

Mr. Smith was about to make a motion for the appointment of a committee to wait on the French commander when he was informed by Clarence Crabbe that the cruiser had only a few hours before steamed out of the harbor. "Ah," said Mr. Smith, smilingly. "I was asleep."

Chairman Smith called for reports from the subcommittees, several of which were unrepresented. He advised that the subcommittees canvass among themselves as to the amounts they required and submit their reports to the treasurer, then an estimate of the cost of the celebration would be known. The committees could add to their members if they desired.

The chairman added W. J. Coelho to the Literary Committee, B. H. Wright to the General Committee and C. J. Campbell to the Sports Committee.

Captain G. W. Ashley thought the parade should be held in the cool of the morning, say 9 or 9:30 o'clock.

On motion of T. McCants Stewart, the committee adjourned till Friday at

12:30 p. m., the meeting to be held at the Chamber of Commerce.

The Literary Committee met at the rooms of the Stock Exchange yesterday evening. W. R. Farrington in the chair. After some discussion of speakers, it was voted to invite Judge Morris M. Bates of the United States District Court to preside as chairman of the day at the literary exercises and invite United States Attorney John C. Baird, Judges Galbraith and Humphries and T. McCants Stewart to deliver 15-minute speeches, and George B. McClellan to read the Declaration of Independence.

Wray Taylor and the chairman were instructed to prepare the musical program. This will probably include the singing of "Columbia, Gem of the Ocean," by Miss Griswold and "The Star-Spangled Banner" by Grafton Baker. The entire audience will be asked to join in singing "America." The offer of the Amateur Orchestra to furnish music was accepted with thanks.

The committee decided to ask the General Committee for \$125 for expenses, the cost of the opera house alone being \$50. Frank Hoogs was appointed to secure the opera house for the Fourth.

## THE TROUBLES OF COMPANY "F."

**How Captain Sam Johnson and  
Private J. J. Wilson Came  
to Blows.**

Edward J. Wilson enlisted in Company F of the National Guard of Hawaii in last April; but if accounts be true, did not succeed in gaining the esteem of his comrades or officers. In fact, it was not long after Wilson's enlistment before dislike had widened into an open breach between Wilson and his comrades.

The matter culminated yesterday morning when the misunderstanding resulted in blows between Wilson and Captain Sam Johnson of Company F on the corner of Fort and Merchant streets.

The boys of the regiment claim that shortly after Wilson enlisted he asked Lieutenant Short what were the chances for securing a commission. It is reported that Lieutenant Short explained to him that if he wished a commission he had better take more interest in the affairs of the company and not be so "stuck up." After this rebuff it is charged that Wilson

drummed the company for a week, that he had missed some half a dozen drills, and he was told that, under the rules of the company, he would be sent his discharge in a few days unless he declared his intention to attend to his duties. Within half an hour Captain Johnson received the following letter, which the members of Company F unite in calling an insult to the regiment and a disgrace to the author:

"Honolulu, H. T., June 27, 1900.  
"Captain Johnson: You may think that my absence from the drills are due to lack of interest, but the fact is that the National Guard of this State is so far short of the standard of what a man of soldierly training wishes that he will not care to follow up a semi-military life until he has been away from the army for a time. The differences are too great. As I saw that I could not take any interest in the organization, I decided to take the quickest—perhaps the best—way of severing my connection with the N. G. H. is but a purely State affair, merely recognized as an auxiliary body by the United States Government. It cannot be called into the service of the general government, your oath notwithstanding, until regularly mustered into the service."

"Besides, the Territory of Hawaii was not in existence at an earlier period than June 14, and any covenant made prior to that time, in my opinion, is not binding, provided said covenant was made in the name of the Territory. Any form of statement to that effect would probably be void if made before June 14."

If this be the case, then the enlistment under the republic terminated June 14, 1900. Private affairs interfering and the sense of moral obligations having been lost through my view of the status of the case, I do not feel that I can properly attend to the N. G. Very respectfully,  
EDWARD J. WILSON."

It is needless to say that all the boys belonging to Company F were indignant as soon as the contents of the letter were made known, and Captain Sam Johnson at once went out to hunt for Wilson and demand an explanation of his ambiguous use of the letters, "N. G.," which, with the "H.," omitted, are generally interpreted as meaning "no good." Johnson met him at the corner of Fort and Merchant streets yesterday morning and said:

"Well, Wilson, that was a pretty nice letter you sent me."

"Wasn't it, though?" replied Wilson with a sneer.

Captain Johnson says that he then informed him that he considered the letter an insult to the regiment, and that Wilson coolly informed him the company could take it as they liked, as Wilson was entitled to his opinions.

At this point Captain Johnson admitted that he became angry and called Wilson a naughty, naughty fellow, only which the aggravating fellow only laughed at him; and the meaning of the letter, as used in his letter, the reply was that Company F could put its own construction on it.

This was too much for even good-natured Sam Johnson, and, as Jack McVeigh merely put it, "Sam hit Wilson and Wilson hit the ground."

No arrests were made, and the boys of Company F express themselves as gratified at this partial retribution.

## MANY OFFICERS ARE DISBARRED.

**Not American Citizens  
Says the Attorney  
General.**

## A KNOTTY LEGAL POINT.

**ARE THE ACTS OF THESE DIS-  
QUALIFIED OFFICIALS  
LEGAL.**

**The Republican's Article Created  
Wide-spread Interest and Com-  
ment—Some of the Of-  
ficers Affected.**

The article which appeared in yesterday morning's Republican, "Officers Are Disqualified," aroused widespread interest and created much comment throughout the city. Holders of important and paying positions began to hunt up their citizenship or their qualifications to become such. The genealogical tree of many officeholders and office-seekers was closely inspected from the roots to the ends of the topmost branches to discover traces of American citizenship.

Shortly after the Governor had read the article the council was considering Attorney-General Dole's opinion on the important subject. It met with the endorsement of the Governor and council. The opinion is as follows:

"I have the honor to submit the following opinion relative to the eligibility of persons, who have resided here for a long term of years without being citizens of either the Republic of Hawaii or of the United States, to hold office."

"The conditions are so anomalous that I assume no precedent can be found. I rely solely upon construction of the Territorial act."

"Section 100 provides for the naturalization of foreigners who have resided in the Hawaiian Islands five years without requiring first papers or additional residence."

"The second paragraph of section 4 of the Territorial act, passed on or since August 12, 1898, and all citizens of the Territory of Hawaii for one year, shall be citizens of the Territory of Hawaii."

"No term of residence, however long, makes a British subject, for example, a citizen of Hawaii or of the United States. He becomes a citizen of the United States only upon taking out his final papers."

"The construction is technical, possibly severe; but I am inclined to the opinion that such British subject, not having resided here as a citizen of the United States prior to June 14, 1900, must reside here as such citizen for one year before he can be appointed to a Territorial office pursuant to the fourth paragraph of section 89 of the Territorial act."

Under this ruling, if sustained by the courts, Andrew Brown, Superintendent of the Water Works; C. B. Reynolds, Superintendent of the Leper Settlement; Allan Herbert, a Commissioner of Agriculture; Dr. George Herbert, Superintendent of the Insane Asylum; Walter Hoffman, bacteriologist; John Lightfoot and Rev. Alex. Mackintosh of the School Department; C. B. Ripley, Commissioner of Patents; Horace Haugs, Commissioner of Agriculture; John Schaefer, adjutant, N. G. H.; C. W. Zeigler, major, N. G. H.; C. M. V. Foster, adjutant, N. G. H.; W. L. Stanley, acting Circuit Judge, and many others are debarred from holding office in the Territory.

There are several court clerks whose citizenship is questioned, among these being George Lucas and S. C. Biddell, clerks in the Circuit Court.

There is a nice question involving many intricate points. Are the acts performed by these non-citizen officeholders legal and what is the extent of their illegality?

A prominent attorney, when seen by a Republican reporter, said it was a ticklish question to answer offhand. "If a man is disqualified from holding an office," said he, "I think his acts are certainly questionable, if not illegal. It is a nice kettle of fish any way you look at it. The government must certainly, under the Territorial act, put none but Americans on guard."

There is a big rush among officials to get under cover. Henry Smith, clerk of the Supreme Court, an accommodating gentleman, has issued the following:

"The idea seems to get abroad that the United States District Court (Judge Este) will give out certificates for naturalization. It is a mistake. That matter will still remain a Territorial business to be disposed of, as in the past, by the Supreme Court. Blanks are now being prepared for that purpose. It may, however, be a concurrent business of the Federal District Court, if required by the United States laws, of which I have no knowledge."

The Republican has received the following letter in connection with this matter, which is self-explanatory:

"To the Editor of the Republican: Disqualified as an article appeared in the issue of yesterday and in which is a statement to the effect that 'Mr. Hore called on Mr. Boyd of the Public Works Department and there learned that to hold office under the Territory of Hawaii he must be a naturalized citizen under the law.'"

"I desire to correct the printed statement to this effect that Mr. Boyd was called on by Mr. Hore for the purpose of learning whether his (Mr. Hore's) name was amongst the list of naturalized citizens. The records being in this office, recourse was had to them, and Mr. Hore's name was not found. Mr. Hore himself then stated that he doubted his eligibility to hold office, and, in accord with the ruling of Governor Dole, all he could do would be to hand in his resignation. I am not authorized nor did I take upon myself the privilege to instruct that 'to hold office under the Territory of Hawaii one must be a naturalized citizen under the law.' I have the honor to be simply a clerk in the office of the Superintendent of Public Works, and have no right to construe laws, that duty belonging to those higher in office than I.  
"Yours Sincerely,  
J. H. BOYD,  
"Chief Clerk, Office of Public Works.  
"Honolulu, June 27, 1900."

## NARROW ESCAPE OF A THIEF.

**John Wagner, the Poultryman, Un-  
limbers His Artillery and  
Brings it Into Play.**

John G. Wagner, corner of Liliha and School streets, is a chicken fancier. In his poultry yards he has some thoroughbred light Brahma chickens as fine as can be seen anywhere.

Now, many people admire Mr. Wagner's chickens. There is a big demand for them. Late the other evening, as the gentle northern breeze was fanning the foliage of the monkeypods about the Wagner residence into mournful melodies, Mr. Wagner heard a squawk. He knew that something serious was the matter. Attired in robe de chambre Mr. Wagner unlimbered his 22 rifle and, slipping out on the porch, he took observations. In front of his residence there is an electric light.

Mr. Wagner saw a man with a bag scaling his yard fence. He heard a series of squawks emanating from the bag. Quickly Mr. Wagner brought his artillery into play and fired. The man dropped the bag, but flew the fence.

Mr. Wagner, on inspecting the bag and contents, found that he wasn't as expert as a Boer marksman. The bullet severed the head of a light Brahma cockerel that Mr. Wagner imported from the yards of Mr. Felch, in Massachusetts, at the cost of \$35. In the bag were also four light Brahma hens, uninjured.

## Prizes Being Offered.

the office of the Pacific Ocean. Last evening did not do anything new. No definite answer regarding prizes had been given by the Celebration Committee, but the men present decided that races were what was wanted, and prizes or no prizes, they will go the distance. The big boats will go around Rabbit Island, and the smaller boats will cruise on the leeward side of the Island.

Everything here that floats and can be called a yacht is entered in one or other of the races, except the yacht of Governor Dole, who has refused to enter the Bonnie Dundee. The race of the big boats, it is expected, will take at least ten hours, so the boats will start very early in the morning, returning late in the afternoon.

There were present at the meeting Messrs. Hobron, Macfarlane, Brotherton, Crozier, Dexter and McLain.

## LIGHT GRIST IN THE COURTS.

**Justice Patiently Waiting to Hear  
Something from Washington  
About those Commissions.**

There is not much business going on in the Circuit Court these days. To use pugilistic expression and with no desire to be in contempt the court is hanging over the ropes. It is waiting expectantly and longingly to hear from Washington. The absence of those commissions is some what retarding justice.

In the trusteeship of Susie F. Carthwright et al Attorney Magoon asks that the resignation of Trustee Monsarrat be accepted. Matter taken under advisement.

James E. Jaeger has qualified as administrator in the estate of Gustave H. A. Jaeger by filing a \$5,000 bond. Mark P. Robinson qualifying as surety. Henry Smith has been appointed guardian of Naomi William Lazarus minor child of Eli Lazarus.

F. J. Berry and T. Quan Yee have qualified as bondsmen for \$50 to cover the appeal from the Circuit Court of Kuamoku vs. Fred Wandenburg.

## Liquor Selling.

Deputy sheriff Chillingworth and officer Hanrahan last night raided the house of Buchanan, an ex-police officer, and arrested the proprietor and Harry Le Roy for selling liquor without a license. Some time ago the same place was raided, but Buchanan got off on account of the short memories of the witnesses. The deputy sheriff thinks he has a clear case this time, as men were found in the house drinking at the time of the raid. About twelve of the boys and one woman will be asked to tell what they know about Buchanan's place this morning in the Police Court.

Bob Gardner's place was also pulled. Four of the Chinese servants were arrested and charged with selling liquor without a license.

## ORIENTAL LABOR CONTROLS TRADES.

**Plumbers, Stone Cut-  
ters, Carpenters and  
Contractors.**

## HAWAIIANS SUFFER ALSO.

**LARGE CONTRACTS GOING TO  
CHINESE BUILDING  
COMPANIES.**

**Local Builder Tells How Japanese  
Control Stone Cutters Trade  
—White Architects Help  
Orientals.**

The number of building permits issued since the first of the year have been largely to Chinese. Probably 80 per cent of them are issued in the names of the Orientals. By no means all of them are so-called "shacks," either. A prominent Chinese, speaking on the subject last Sunday, said that they were getting contracts for numerous \$10,000 jobs and had been able to secure a few for even a larger amount. Many of the better houses of the middle class have been built by Chinese during the past one or two years; two very neat cottages of large dimensions on Vineyard street are samples of their work.

Speaking with a builder of local prominence yesterday on the topic, he said:

"Yes, it is perfectly true that the Chinese are getting the most of the business. Why, do you know, I heard the head of one of the largest and most prominent firms of architects in Honolulu say to a man: 'If you want to build a house, go to a Chinaman; the American contractors will charge you too much.' We have Chinese stone-masons, Chinese plumbers, Chinese carpenters, Chinese contractors and Chinese lumber dealers and saw mills. All we lack to bring such men to time is a Chinese architect. I wonder how he would like to overtake someone ad-

chitects; why they charge you too much? Why, there are architects in white man's clothes, they simply wouldn't bid to force the Chinese down a little lower."

"How do they do it?" was asked.

"Oh, that is easy. There are Chinese lumber merchants in town, and all the lumbermen of all nationalities are under agreement to sell lumber at a fixed price. The price of lumber has advanced about 30 per cent since the first of the year, and these Chinese lumbermen, being also builders and contractors, bid on the construction of houses at about the same price as a white man would charge for the lumber, and they have the 30 per cent to pay for the labor. What show is there for a white man in a situation of that kind?"

"Are the Chinese doing anything outside of helping on the houses? Are they not bossed by white men, and is not the finishing done by white labor?"

"It used to be, but now the Chinese have learned every department of the business, except that of the architect, and I would almost like to see some Chinese architects. Why should there not be? Even the white contractors are employing Chinese labor, to the exclusion of both Hawaiian and Portuguese labor. A large contractor, who has recently come down here from the Coast, has underbid all the rest of us, and if you go to any of the buildings he is at work upon you will see a gang of Japanese or Chinese workmen bossed by a single white man."

"It is the stone business which interests me most, and with which I am most conversant. Fred Harrison is the only quarryman having a white stone-cutters. The reason he does it is because he has a young son, mine in his quarry. No one else can afford to."

"Are these Orientals skillful workmen?" was the next question.

"To be sure they are. The Japanese have this almost entirely in their hands. They came early as plantation laborers originally and on the expiration of their contracts they came to Honolulu. We use here the patent American tools called the "bush hammers," with which a man can do more than twice the amount of work per day that could be done with the old mallet and chisel, and it now requires absolutely no skill to speak of to dress a stone which formerly required an expert stone-chipper."

"These Japanese are great for writing to their friends in Japan, and these who have come out and got work at \$1 or \$1.25 per day write back to other Japanese stone-cutters. The result is that plenty of Japanese, who have served their apprenticeship there in the stone-cutting trade, have left their jobs at 15 cents a day to come to the land of untold wealth, and get nearly ten times their figure. Some of them have served their time patiently on the plantations and then come into town; others have bought a proxy to take their contract for them in the cane fields and launched out immediately in Honolulu at their old trade. They have certainly got things in their own hands now."